THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

CAVAIGNAC NOT ELECTED AT PARIS.

CREAT MUTINY IN THE ANGLO-INDIAN ARMY.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, frem Liverpool at about I o'clock on the afternoon o June 27, arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening.

The screw steamship Indiana, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 35th of June. The steamship Ariel arrived at the same port on the evening of the 26th, and the Washington at an early bear on the following morning.

In the British House of Commons the Oaths' bell

had been passed by a large majority.

Queen Victoria, attended by a brilliant staff, had personally distributed the Victoria Cross or Order of Valor, in Hyde Park. The attendance was immense. The French Elections bave been all one way-the Opposition securing only about half a dozen members.

Later news from India shows that the mutiny of the native troops had assumed a very formidable shape.

From China there is nothing of importance.

The Lordon Money market was steady at former sates. Consols for money continued strict. For account they closed at 931@931.

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of in-

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at an advance of 1-16 @ id. per lb. Breadstuffs dull, and Corn 1/21/6 lower.

The weather was magnificent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on June 25, the Oath Deabilities) bill was taken up for a third reading. The Marquis of Blandford moved that the bill be read that day six months; but, after some feeble opposition from a portion of the Roman Catholics and others, it was ordered to a third reading, and passed by a vote of 291 to 168. The bill now goes to the House of Lords, and a presumption is abroad that there has been sufficient modification in the views of some of the Peers to render it probable that the measure may pass that body.

Mr. Low announced that the projected bill to abolish the "passing tolls" on shipping would not be brought forward during the present session of Parhament.

Other Parliamentary proceedings were devoid of in-

Other Parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

The work of shipping the Submarine Telegraph cable on board the frigate Nisgara was expected to commence about June 29. The American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool had invited Capt. Hudson and the officers of the Nisgara to a dinner. The invitation had been accepted, but, pending the expected arrival of the United States steamer Susquehanna in the Mersey, no day had been fixed for the banquet.! At a Cabinet Council, the title of "Prince Consort!" had been conferred upon Prince Albert, thereby making him legally, as he was actually, a member of the British royal family, and assuring him of a high and definite position abroad, but without giving him any authority at home.

The new cotton supply movement was attracting the attention of the Loudon press. The Times calls on the government to pave the way for the Lancashire manafacturers to carry out their project in India.

The annual "commemoration" of the Oxford Universities took place on the 24th of June, and among others who were introduced for degrees, was Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, whose reception by the graduate is said to have been somewhat equivocal.

las, the American Minister, whose reception by the graduates is said to have been somewhat equivocal, as if the body doubted the friendly disposition of President Buchanan, and disliked what they construed into approval of a Pro-Slavery Administra-

tion."
The Educational Conference adjourned after a three

The Educational Conference adjourned after a three days session, having listened to a large number of escays and adopted a long series of resolutions looking to the advancement of education.

The London Star says that there is at length a prespect of some public movement being attempted in favor of Parliamentary Reform, a considerable number of leading Reformers having held a meeting and taken the preliminary steps to bring the matter before the public.

Advices from Gibraltar to the 16th June report the Advices from Gibraltar to the 16th June report the arrival there of the American bark Nevada, having en board a large gun presented by the City of Boston to Sardinia for the fortress of Alessandria, being the first of one hundred guns to be raised by public subscription in different cities of America.

The distribution of the Victoria Cross or Order of Valor to those who distinguished themselves in the late war took place in Hyde Park on the 26th of June. The Queen handed the cross to each individual entitled to receive it, adding a few words of compilment.

The nilitary display was small, being confined to about 7,600 men, comprising the crack regiments of the Crimes. In the temporary stands which had been run up there were some 10,000 spectators, while the ground was covered with a dense mass of people, who displayed a considerable amount of enthusiasm.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.

The Dublin Mail of the evening of Wednesday, June 24, anneunces that, after several weeks spent in a bootless inquiry—after over and over again declaring that the murderer was well known, and ere 24 hours elapsed he would be in custody—now, after the lapse of six months, the murder having been committed so far back as the 13th of November, an arrest has been made, and one person, at all events, a painter named Spollen, stands charged with perpetrating that atrocious murder. The evidence upon which Spollen was that morning arrested was that of his own wife, which, being illegal, will require other evidence to sustain the charge. Spollen was employed, it appears, as a painter in the office of the Midland Railway, and his wife's information is to this effect: She swears that Spollen painted Mr. Little's room a few days before the murder. She declares that on the night of the nurder Spollen returned to his residence about eight o'clock bringing a quantity of gold and silver; that he told her it was Little's money, and that he had killed him. She saw him tower with paint the blood stains on his clothes, and that he told her he had made his escape through he roof, after committing the murder. She assisted to correst the money and she further stated that the THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE. he roof, after committing the murder. She assisted to conceal the money, and she further stated that the bar of silver found was Spollen's, and the bag was to conceal the money, and she further stated that the bag of silver found was Spollen's, and the bag was placed in the trunk by Spollen; that the hammer found was Spollen's, and she believed the razor also, as he appeared very nervous the day it was found, and said he had thrown it in with the case on, and if the case were discovered it would no doubt be identified. She further stated that she knew where the money was concealed, and would show the police the place. ubsequently Superintendent Guy accompanied the

the woman, and found between two walls, within the precincts of the railway terminus, a large portion of the missing money, consisting of gold, bank notes and silver. The notes, from the damp, were nearly destroyed.

shover. As hores, from the damp, were locarly demong the money found were several pieces of
paper, which were identified by Mr. Chamberlain as
naving been teken from the cash-office on the night of
the murder. On ore piece of this paper he recognized
Mr. Little's name in his own handwriting. The key of
Mr. Little's office is stated to have been thrown into
the river Bradoghue, and for the purpose of discovering the key, Sergeant Craven and a number of workmen were busily engaged in searching a portion of the
stream which runs through the garden of the North
Union Workhouse up to a late hour yesterday evening,
but without success.

Union Workhouse up to a late hour yesterday evening, but without success.

From the time the prisoner was placed in Frederick lane Station-House up to the time he retired to rest last night, he observed strict silence. Although he was aware of the charge which was brought against him, up to the time his name was placed on the charge-sheet, he was unconscious of his wife having given information against him, and up to the present he is not aware of the arrest of his son.

On Thursday night the prisoner was brought down from the room which he occupied in Frederick-lane station-house, when he was placed on the office sheet charged by Mr. Superintendent Gay with the willful mander of George Samuel Little, on the evening of the 15th of November last, by striking him several blows on the head with a blunt instrument, and cutblows on the head with a blunt instrument, and cutting his throat with a razor. The prisoner was also
charged with steching the sum of £350, the property
of the Midland Great Western Railway Company.
While this charge was being preferred, the wife of
the prisoner was bresent, and seemed to be sadly
affected. She said, addressing him, "Confess your
"guilt, you unfortunate man, what I have done was
"to save your soul, and that you may repent of your
"crime." On the charge being read for him, he only
said, "I deny it." He was then led back to his cell.
"The Publish Post of Thursday evening states that
Bpoller, the father, is in custody in Charcery lane.
Bpoller's wife is also in custody. There was no paths. blows on the head with a blunt instrument, and cut

investigation held in the police-office on that day, but the police authorities were processating their inquiries with great vigilance and activity, and it is stated that, without producing the wife as a witness, a chain of cellsters and circumstantial swidence is in course of preparation. There is no charge against the son as a principal in the murder, but it is expected that he will become a material witness.

The Dublis Freeman's Journal of June 26 has some further particulars about the prisoner Spolles. In a chest of drawers in his cortage eight sovereigms were found rolled up in a piece of wadding, which had the appearance of having isin in a muddy place, as portions of clay were substring to it. The police are of opinion that this money was taken from the place where the gold and notes were found. The razor with which Mr. Little's throat is supposed to have been cut, and found by the police in the canal, was shown to Mrs. Spollen to try whether she could identify it as belonging to her husband. She could not recognize it as his, but remarked that some time befor the murder her husband had been made a present of a razor by a friend of his. The police are aware of the name of this person, who, no doubt, will be able to say whether the razor is the one he gave to Spollen. Mrs. Spollen says that "her husband, on coming home "at 8 o'clock on the evering of the murder, remem-"bered that he had forgotten his time-book in the "office of Mr. Little; and, fearing that it might be discovered, he went back to the room and found it "there, and brought it home." The little girl (Julia Spollen) identifies the piece of cotton cloth in which the money found between the boundary walls of the railway and workhouse was wrapped up as hers. Th's piece of cloth she got from her aunt some time since to make a bonnet. The son of the prisoner, who is in charge of the police at Chancery-lane Station-House, is a well-looking lad shout 16 years of age. He bere his confinement very well up to Thursday evening, when he became-quite ove

The sezron at the possession of the resumed yesterday, and the further exploration of the river proceeded with as the possession of the missing key of the door of the cash-office is regarded as of the

river proceeded with as the possession of the missing key of the door of the cash-office is regarded as of the last importance.

Spollen was originally employed by the Company as a porter, but being an intelligent, quick, ingenious person, he soon acquired some skill as a painter, and was latterly engaged in painting, glazing, and doing odd jobs about the terminus; in fact, he was regarded as a very useful, "handy man," He is described as a very useful, "handy man," He is described as a very industrious, hard-working man, rather quiet in manner, steady in conduct, and of good address. He appears, too, to be a man of some taste; the walls of his neatly-furnished, comfortable cottage are profusely adorned with pictures in gilt frames, and the small piece of ground in front of it is laid out in pretty flower-beds, with one or two little plots of peas, now in blossom, interspersed. Scarlet runners are also trained in front of the cottage, and the garden is further adorned by an ingeniously constructed "rpckther adorned by an ingeniously constructed "rpck-ery," as it is termed—a number of large stones, moss, ery, "asit is termed—a number of large stones, moss, flowers, and the roots of trees, arranged together in a very tasteful manner. Hanging outside the door was a handsome brass wire cage containing a pretty canary, which was a great pet of the prisoner's. He used to spend many of his leisure moments in training it. He also kept a small rabbit in a neat wooden cage, a portion of which is circular and rotatory like those in which white mice and guinea pigs are generally confined. The cottage lies almost exactly opposite to the room in which the murder was committed, and within a stone's throw both of the terminus and of the place where the murderer concommitted, and within a stone a throw both of the reminus and of the place where the murderer concealed his booty. Thus the first object which would meet the eyes of Spollen and his wife on going out of their cottage was the window of Mr. Little's room, the recollection of the terrible tragedy enacted therein being constantly kept before the mind of the woman. The priceper peyer evirced any disinclination to

the recollection of the terrible tragedy enacted therein being constantly kept before the mind of the woman. The prisoner never evirced any disinclination to enter into conversation on the subject of the murder. He frequently discussed the matter with persons in the employment of the Company, always expressed his horror of the crime, and was noticed for constantly observing, "What a nerve the fellow must have had that did it." A few days ago he was in company with some of the workmen, when, the murder having been referred to, one of the men remarked, "I wonder whether the murderer was among the batch lately discharged by the Company." "No," replied Spollen, "I am certain the fellow is still among us, and laughing at us." The prisoner had charge, among other matters relating to the building, of the cleaning of the windows, on which account his passing through rooms and corridors would not attract particular notice.

notice.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 26.—Nothing new to be communicated to the public. It is stated that the Crown will bring up Spollen this day on the charge of murder. If so, the case will be held at Capel-street

The accounts of the Grain and Potato crops in Ireland are highly encouraging.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, June 25, 1857.

The result of the elections in all but thirty districts is now known. The candidates proposed by Government have been even more generally successful than was anticipated. All allowances being made for interference of Mayors, Prefects and Police for official patronage of the imperial caudidates, and official restrictions of various kinds upon dates, and official restrictions of various kinds upon the free canvass of their opponents, it still cannot justly be denied that the French people last Sunday years ago to a New-York religious paper that the the free canvass of their opponents, it still cannot and Monday, again, and after six years' trial, expressed their assent to and approval of the Imperial régime. We may entertain our old opinions as to the sin of perjury, or the wickedness of the Coup d'Etat; a majority of the French sanction it. It should not be forgotten by those who are always ready to attribute the great preponderance of the Napoleonic majorities to government pressure on the Napoteonic majorities to government pressure on the voters, that at a time when Louis Napoleon was himself an opposition candidate, he received nearly five and a half million out of less than seven and a half million suffrages for the Presidency. It is idle to deny that to-day he is as popular as any ruler in France can expect to be, and that his rule is more

France can expect to be, and that his rule is more acceptable to the mass of the people than was the Republic in 1851.

It is equally idle to assert what so frequently is asserted by foreign on-lookers, whose observations are confined to Paris, that there is any popular enthusiasm or a very general approval of him and his policy in the metropolis. The whole number of registered electors in the Department of the Seine is, in round aumbers, 350,000; of these, but 212,000 voted at all (which, by the way, is a larger proportion than will be found, when we have the official tion than will be found, when we have the official returns, to have gone to the polls in the Provinces); 143,660, then, abstained. Now there can be but two motives for voluntary abstention in this case—indifference or hostility. But the candidates of the Liberal Opposition had over 96,000 votes; add these to the 143,000 above, and we find the measure of the Emperor's popularity in Paris, which so many travelers speak of. Such boast and record as is

made of it by the efficial and semi-official journals, though it misleads innocents, should go for nothing. The semi-efficial sheets are now exulting over their victory in a tone that seems to indicate an agreeable surprise at its extent. Previous to the election they occasionally indulged in a tone of bitterness and grossness, that certain historians always pretend to be the special quality of revolutionary journalists. Their adversaries, on the contrary, have almost uniformly kept within the limits of d cency. La Presse, the organ of the most liberal opinions that can now get voice in France, has been throughout the canvass uniformly calm and, where it was not impossible, courteous in defense

and attack. In the Department of the Seine, five of the Government and two of the Opposition candidates are chosen. There remain three districts where there was no choice, and where a new trial will take place on Sunday, July 5. It will be in place here to cite two provisions of the law that rules elections. One is that no one, at the first trial, can be elected unless he has a majority of the votes cast, which majority must farthermore be at least equal in to one quarter of all the electors in the district. If none of the registered candidates obtains such a majority, a new trial takes place on the second Sunday following, when a simple plurality, without regard to absolute numbers, denot are the two successful Albernis, chosen by hand-some majorities. General Cavaignac had also a small majority, but not the requisite one quarter of all the voters of his district, in his favor. In one of the other two districts it is quite probable that the Opposition would have succeeded but for a split

On the whole, the Opposition movement was more active and extended than was anticipated two months ago; its success, so far as carrying in its candidates is concerned, has been probably less than was anticipated two weeks ago. Napoleon's Government, so far as it has a popular basis, should be firmer than before. He has bayonets and ballot-box on his side. Now, if ever, is the time for him to give to France what he has, in the same phrase, confessed that he withheld from her but intended in due time to give her—Liberty. Will he! You have no faith in him. I have little, but I am inclined to think that he will endeaver to grant—not as right so much as privilege, which indeed is not true liberty—such additions to the small degree of freedom at present enjoyed by the French as will not interfere with his own safety. Something the of freedom at present enjoyed by the French as winned interfere with his own safety. Something the French will gain by this election from their ruler; it cannot be much. With the best will in the world, Napoleon could not give much in the way of political liberty and remain Emperor. It is the old trouble of mixing the oil and water. Something more, if they have the capacity of political life in them, will the French have gained by this election, in that it has been another exercise of a politi-

cal function.

What renders the French "not fit to govern themselves" is not lack of intelligence, ner, with the majority, of knowledge; it is their lack of political robustness, their quick weariness of the labor of self-government. Instead of the wear and tear of self-government, and government elections, of freyearly elections and quadrennial elections, of frequent active participation in government, they pre-fer to have the work done for them, and all the fer to have the work done for them, and all the trouble spared, by a strong central power. But they have no disinclination to an occasional effort; and so when the central power that has taken the work off their hands does it too badly, as when left to itself and in the long run it is sure to do, they then crowd all the turnoil, confusion, illegality, mobbing, rowing, lynching and general obstreperouaness which we of the robust model republic distribute pretty evenly over the whole course of our lives, from twenty-one to the last time we vote before dying—they crowd in. I say, all that is bad in a twenty years' experience of a free people into a fierce revolution, and in the course I say, all that is bad in a twenty years' experience of a free people into a fierce revolution, and in the course of a three days' fight and a few months of general dis-traction, anarchy, followed by dictatorship, exhaust themselves and accept readily the repose offered by another strong central power that undertakes the job of governing them. With all this, there is an advance. Each new central power does, in certain respects, do the work better than its predecessor. respects, do the work better than its predecessor for self-continuance sake; and whatever it does right well remains done through all revolutions.

Thus it is certain that since 1789 France has made great acquisitions. Among these we may count civil liberty; with some slight qualification, religious liberty; as great a degree of social equality as reigns in any country on earth; and, on the political side something very like democracy—which last is not side something very fixe democracy—which ask is not necessarily political freedom. The elements of the real subsoil French constitution to-day are, a democracy, which is checked by an autocracy, which is checked by fear of revolution, which is checked by anxiety for material interests. Well, this is better than Louis XIV.

The weather is warm; the town is quiet; the The weather is warm; the town is quiet; the fashionables have begun their flight to the sea side and provincial or German Springs; the Court is at St. Cloud; the Emperor, they say, is going soon to Plombières, where he spent a month or two, you remember, last year—and whence he returned, as quid nuncs and Manchester Guardions and other "original sources" teld us, deranged in his intellect and fast failing in bodily strength. The two items of his insanity and corroding disease, steadily contradicted by his official acts, and his firm seat in his saddle. (L. N. B., to give all narties even the hoof. saddle, (L. N. B., to give all parties, even the hoofflooted party their and his due, is an uncommonly fine horseman,) seem to be exhausted by the news-mongers, and of late we hear as little of them as of the young Prince Napkin his blindness, which last year was for a time accepted fact among the Paris Jenkinses. But there is a good story about the Emperor, which I must relate. I do not care to name my authority; suffice it to say that it is as good as that of most of my stories of the palace. As for the story itself, to say that I had it from a man who had it from a Countess, who had it from the X— of Y—, who had it direct from a Senator whose name prudence forbids me to mention, would be the simple truth, and would imply that tion, would be the simple truth, and would imply that I was in intimate personal relations with the noble Counters of the Faubourg St. Germain, with the distinguished X—of Y—, and Senator Z—himself—none of whom I ever so much as laid eyes on. I prefer rather to state on my own responsibility that the story is as true as the book of Jasher. I only regret that I cannot tell it with such embroidery of grace and wit as it was told to me.

His Maintain respect for witches fortune-tellers.

His Majesty's respect for witches, fortune-tellers, sooth sayers, (who rarely say sooth), Homes (as they steadily spell Hume, the be-devilled, in these parts), and all other communicants of the upper and nether spheres and the outer lintts to bey moon, is well known. By the way, it was just be-Prince President would never make himself Emperor, a fortune-telling female having prophesied to him that he would come to grief if he attained a throne. The Rev. I. P., for whom, as a brother correspondent, I entertain fraternal regard, having the story on "good authority," put fall faith in it at the time. Facts must have turned the faith to more

But to return to my moutons, as the French say,

which in the present case are three rate. His Majesty dreamed the other night, as he lay "on his dowry couch succumbent," that three long-tailed rats marched gravely about his bed. They marched and marched and marched, the sharp, shrewd, knowing eyes of two of them, winking a him all the night long. There was a stout, rakish, fat rat, and a thin, melancholy, lean rat, had a stone-blind rat. The vision had such an effect on the Emperor that he sent next day for a medium to interpret its meaning. "Sire," said the interpreter, "the meaning is clear, but I dare not tell it, you would be angry, and I should be punished." "My good fellow (man brare homme)" answered the Em-peror, with the friendly smile and pleasant manner which have become celebrated for their charm since which have become celebrated for their charm since 1852, "I give you my word that no harm shall come to you from the interpretation." "Je vous demande mille pardons, Sire, but you "recollect that your word in "51—" "No "more of that; here are ten napoleons. Now "tell me the meaning of those rats." Confiding in the golden napoleous, which the soothsayer incontinently pocketed, he interpreted as follows: "The fat rat, Sire, symbolizes your ows: "The fat rat, Sire, symbolizes your courtiers and intimate adherents, who have accumulated swollen fortunes at the Bourse, and "cumulated swollen fortunes at the Bourse, and have made rich marriages, and have built fine "hotels, and wear fine linen, and drive blood horses out to the Bois de Boulogne these last four or five years. The lean rat symbolizes the people, who lack food for its dearness, and instead of increasing and multiplying, are threatening to decrease. The blind rat, Sire—"and here the interpreter stopped, evidently in great embarrassment. Now, the blind rat had excited the dreamer's curiosity more than all the others; for activithstanding his blindness, he marched with upraised tail, an easy confidence and a something almost swaggering in his air, as if he marched with upraised tail, an easy connecnce and a somethine almost swaggering in his air, as if he were the luckiest of his species. "Eh bien! the blind raft?" quoth the Emperor impatiently. "Ah, the blind raf, Sire, the blind raf—you remem-ber that you promised me I should not go to Cayenne—well, the blind rat—mille fois pardon!— the blind one. Sire, is yourself!"

The election excitement had nearly died out. The The election excitement had nearly died out. The returns from the Provinces were coaing in almost universally in favor of the Government, the Opposition having elected only 5 out of the 267 members returned. The Ministerial journals generally express great satisfaction at the result and declare that it surpasses all the hopes of the friends of the empire. On the other hand, however, the Democratic party are equally loud in their expressions of satisfaction. The new elections, in cases where an absolute majority was not obtained by either candidate, were to take place on the 5th of July. Gen. Cavaignac was in this prediement in Paris, while in the seven other provincial districts where he was put forward he was defeated by very large majorities.

The Council of the Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills to 51 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent; but

rate of discount on commercial bills to 51 \$\psi\$ cent; but the interest on advances was maintained at 6 \$\psi\$ cent. The Emperor had gone to Plombieres.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* gives a rumor that a plot of a most serious nature connected with the recent election movement had been discov-

ered, and four Italians, on whom papers and firearms were found, had been arrested.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of The London Times, under date of June 19, says that—

"A long conference that took place on the 17th inst., between Señors Pidal and Lafragua, does not appear to have greatly improved the chances of a settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico. There is no reason to believe that this Government is otherwise than pacific in its wishes, but it is pressed from without, and dares not, perhaps, be as conciliatory and yielding as would be desirable or as it could wish. The report that General Concha had seut vestels to the coast of Mexico is fully confirmed. This might induce one to think that that officer who, at the commencement of the dispute, did not show at all a hostile feeling toward Mexico, had changed his views and plan of action. Meanwhile, with Spanish ships off Vera Cruz, there is a risk of collision—a small spark might soon become a flame, and Señor Lafragua, already indisposed to remain much longer in Madrid, unless received in an official capacity, would scarcely have a choice but to depart at once, should news come of the slightest act of hostility having taken place. Opinions here are very divided as to whether the quarrel will be settled amicably or the reverse. The situation at this present moment is critical. The English and French Embasadors are doing everything in their power to bring about a reconciliation. According to present appearances, not many days can elapse without the question assuming a more decided aspect for better or for worse."

worse."

The same writer intimates that the complaints con-The same writer intimates that the comper and more frequent than ever, and that Lord Howden has just sent in to the Spanish Government another very strong note on the subject.

In a letter dated June 20, from the same source, the

above views in regard to the Mexican question are re-flerated, and it is added that Senor Leiragna posi-tively intended to leave Madrid in the course of the following week unless he was previously recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary.

AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of The London Globe says that an interview will certainly take place shortly at the baths of Toplitz between the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by M. Buol, and the King of Prassia, accompanied by M. Manteuffel. The Danish question is to be thoroughly sifted at this interview, and the future policy of the two Powers clearly defined.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter states that considerable agitation prevailed in the Elberfeld and Barmen districts in consequence of a general strike for increased wages among the operatives employed in the Cotton miles. No disorder had taken place. It was inferred that this was one of the system of strikes, regarding which the police recently made a discovery.

ITALY.

We have an indirect and rather unreliable rumour that a soldier had fired on the King of Naples at Gaeta; that the King was slightly wounded; and that the soldier destroyed himself immediately afterward. The Naples correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the report is doubtless founded on the fact that the soldiers stationed at Gaeta surrounded the King on one of his visits to complain of grievances in regard to the withholding of their pay; that they retired on a promise that their complaint should be considered; and that immediate orders were given for their arrest, which could not be carried out without the interposition of strong military force.

Government suspicion against the Neapolitan troops was daily getting stronger, and sweeping changes were being made.

The Criminal Court of Parms had acquitted the political prisoners handed over to it for trial by the mixed military tribunal on the raising of the state of

Arother address to the Pope, upon his Ferrara, had been resolved upon by the citizens of that place. Grievances are complained of in far bolder language than in that adopted in the address presented at Belogna.

PORTUGAL.

Oporto letters state that the vine disease was again making severe ravages.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress started from St. Petersburg on the 24th of June for Kiel, en route for their German tour.

The new Russian tariff went into operation on the 22d of June.

EGYPT.

The Constantinople correspondent of The London Times states that the great Euphrates line of tele-graph has been declared against by the Council, on the plea that they could not guarantee it against the Arabs, although no such guarantee was demanded.

TURKEY.

A Trieste dispatch, dated the 25th June, the authen ticity of which is doubted, says it was reported tha the Perte had demanded explanations from Lord Red cliffe, respecting the occupation by the English of the Isiand of Perim, in the Red Sea. And also that another Circassian victory, in which 1,000 Russians were lost, had been reported:

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail had arrived at Trieste with dates from Bombay to May 27, Calcutta May 18, Hong Kong May 9, and Shanghae April 29. The mutiny in the Bengal army had spread in a

most alarming manner at Meerut. Two native infantry regiments had united with the 3d light cavalry in open revolt. After some bloodshed, they had been dispersed by European troops; but they fied to Delhi, where they were joined by three more native regiments. Delhi was in possession of the mutineers, who had massacred nearly all the Europeans, without regard to age or sex, plundered the banks, and proclaimed the son of the late Mogul as King.

Disturbances had also taken place at Ferozepore, but were suppressed. Government was taking active measures to suppress the revolt, and was concentrating troops around Deihi. The Rajah of Gwalior had placed his troops at the disposal of the British Government.

The Nizam of the Deccan was dead.

At Bombay the Money market was much higher, and the Banks had raised their rates of interest. Imports limited. Exchange, 2/12.
Calcutta markets unchanged. Exchange on Lon-

don, 2/4 * 2/4.
Great distress prevailed in China on account of the scarcity of food. The neighborhood of Foo-Chow-Foo continued disturbed by rebels, and it was feared serious injury to trade would be caused thereby.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 5/. At Shanghae, 7/3 **

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

quality.

COTTON—2,700 bales sold during the week at firm prices. At Liverpool the demand has improved; sales for the week 60,700 bales; mid. Orienns is quoted 7 15-16:364. \$\overline{\phi}\$ to Corran steady. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £117 \$\overline{\phi}\$ tan. Sheathing 1/1; Tellow Metal Sheathing 1/14 \$\overline{\phi}\$ to.

Cocca 1/22/ dearer. 100 bags Trinided sold from 35/6 for good ray to 35/6 for good red, and 760 bags Granada from 79/ for gray to 54/ for good red. 3,000 bags Gusyaquil just arrived sold rrivately at about 105/ \$\psi\$ ewst.

Conx—There has been little doing this week, owing principally to the fineness of the weather, and prices are barely supported. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 60/1 on 162/780 qrs. returned. We quote White American Warra 66/270/. Red 62/466/\$\phi\$ qr. American Flour 32/35/\$\phi\$ bb.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circul

486 fb.

BEEF.—The sale of 500 tierces "Wilroy's" reported in our last was at £6 4. In addition to this, a fair amount of business has been done in good secondary qualities. The finest descriptions are held at such extreme rates as to place them out of the market for the present.

Posk—We might omit reporting on this article, as there is Posk—We might omit reporting on this article, as there is such as the property of the prope market for the present.

Porx—We might omit reporting on this article, as there is so

While quite.—Sperm overed at a latter where the rade, speculators and exporters all having taken courage from the prospects of cheaper money and the better tone presides in Manchester: prices of all qualities have slightly improved, and the middling and better sorts have advanced 1-16d. 2d. 4.9 B., the market being pretty freely supplied at these rates. Middling, 8 1-16d.; Uplands, 7 15-16d.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET .- Cotton in good de mand and 4d, higher on the inferior, and 1-16 higher on the midding and better qualities; sales of the week, 60,700 bales including about 5,000 to speculators, and 7,500 to exporters. Fri day's businesses was sbout 5,000, the market closing steady; New Orleans Fair, 54d; Middling, 8d. The Manahester market contract for the same fair.

Orleans Fair, 843, Midding, 60. the Abstance of fine weather timued very firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—Under the influence of fine weather the market continued very doil, although Flour and Wheat were nominally unchanged. Corn had declined 1/2016. Mixed quoted at 55,6. Flour of all descriptions nominal at 30/2033/. White Wheat 962010; red 8620/8. Beef firm; Pork, nothing doing; Lard in better demand, and 1/2016 higher; sales at 63/265/.

In the PRODUCE markets there had been no essential

charge. Ashes were steady at 44, 245; for both descriptions.
Rosin dull. Sugar and Rice depressed. Coffee and Tea firm.
Tallow slightly higher.
The London Money market had undergone no

The London Money market and undergone no change. The demand was pretty active. The Bullion in the Bank of Engiand had invreased £252,000. Consols closed on Friday at 63,2634.

American Securities dull, but without any material variation.

London Produce market generally quiet. Sugar heavy and rather lower. Tex and Coffee firm. Breadstuffs dull and quotations barely maintained.

THE VERY LATEST. good demand, and the sales are estimated at 8,000 bales at yesterday's rates. BREADSTUFFS dull.

A CARD FROM MR. D. W. JOBSON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: As I have been grossly assailed through the

medium of your columns, a sense of justice, I trust, will induce you to give equal publicity to the following letters in reply. To render them more generally intelligible, I may premis To render them more generally intelligible, I may premise that they rose out of a complaint which I feit under the necessity of making to the Supreme Court of New-York against a Mr. Daniel E. Sickles for having professionally betrayed me Though I offered to submit the clearest proof of his duplicity, the Court refused to hear me, centrary to a promise which it Chief Justice made, and for remonstrating against such Star Chamber conduct, I was threatened with committal for con-tempt, though the menace has never been carried into execuion. With the inquisitorial proceedings which it thought fit o substitute by the instrumentality of Mr. Attorney Hall and his er parte libels, no man's life or character is secure, and I protest against them, not only on my own account, but also on that of the community.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant [No. 1]

[No. I]

To Mr. District Attorney Hall.

Sir: As you have hitherto made no reply to a courteous communication addressed to you on Friday last, by my counsel, Nathaniel Richardén, esq. I demand to know by what authority you so grossly libeled me in the Supreme Court of New-York, on the previous Wednesday, as reported in The Express newspaper of that evening, and in the same journal, as well as The Times and Tribuse, of the following morning.

I am, Sir, &c.,

D. W. JOBSON. New York, June 30.

New York, June 20.

To Mr. District Attorney Halls.

Sin: My attention has been directed to an exceedingly scurrilgus letter which you have addressed to Mr. Richardson concerning me. I forbear at present making comments on it, as it is my intention to hold you legally responsible for the gross injury you have done me. Meanwhile I must observe that my 'mental status'—to quote your own jargon—must be mean indeed, if it were half as mean as your own; and it would be villed it were but a tithe as ville as that of the miscre int who has hired you to traduce me. I chance to have been known for upward of twenty years as the author of recognized works both in literature and science: I am not aware that you have ever published any except a public hale which you stole, and spoiled in stealing; but I have no doubt that had it served your pupose, you would just seemlily have accused a man of unnatural erime; and you may rest assured that, if the laws of America allord any referes, you shall not escape for an outrage a atrocleus and unprovoked. I am, Sir. ke.

New York, July 6.

No. III.]

To Mr. Justice Mircurell.

Sir: I have waited several weeks in expectation that you would institute these proceedings with which you have long indirectly meaged me; and, without intending any discounter of the server of the server of the proceedings with which you have

Sin: I have waited several weeks in expectation that you would institute these proceedings with which you have so long indirectly meased me; and, without intending any disrespect to the Bench, I must say it would have been more consistent with indicial propriety, as well as with ordinary maniferest, if you had cited me before you in the requirer wide, instead of employing an official of the order of Mr. Okey Hall to deal a foul and destardly blow at my reputation.

As I consider this man's grossly columnious mise presentations in Court as but an agravation of the original injury, I has to add that I shull adopt steps to prove that it is not I who have shrumk from inquiry. Unhesistatingly I have hitherto met you; unhesitatingly I have hitherto met you; unhesitatingly I yet will meet you on any charge of contempt on which you may think proper to arrigin me.

I am. Sir, your obdit, servi. DAVID WEMINS JOBSON.

No. 5 Ecekman street, New York, July 0, 1857.

-We do not pretend to understand this business: but, as Mr. D. Wemyss Jobson appears particularly anxious that somebody shall knock a chip off his shoulder, we trust he may be accommodated. [Ed.

The ship Gosport, Capt. Stricklend, with a general cargo from Liverpool for this port, went ashore at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., about 15 miles below Cape Henry. (By letter to Eliwood Walter, esq.) Mr. Baker, alongside the ship Gosport, with two schooners and everything necessary, who promise to save all they can, be poor properts of getting ship off. She is hegged and fall water. (By telegraph to A. B. Neilson, esq.)

WEST INDIES.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN PORT.
AU-PRINCE—ONE HUNDRED HOUSE DESTROYED.

Capt. Perry of the brig Abby and Elizabeth, which arrived at this port from Port au-Prince pesterly June, at about 124 o'clock a. m., a destructive in broke out at Port-au-Prince in an apothecary's store, which destroyed about one hundred houses and store in the business part of the city, and property to the amount of \$1,000,000 Spanish. Three persons were

Our files furnish the following particulars of the one

burned to death.

flagration: The fire broke out about 12] o'clock, is the apothecary's shop of M. Myrtil Bruno, co the Place Vallière. The Governor of the Capital, Commandant of the First Division of Military of the West was at once on the spot, followed by the Minister of the Interior, of Finance, of Commerce, and of Was The flames, which enveloped the pharmacy, som spread to the neighboring houses. His Majesty, a horseback, accompanied by the Chancellor and by hi staff, came on the ground at 1 o'clock and remaine all night, directing with great zeal and energy the efforts of the soldiers and citizene, which were not successful till about 5 o'clock in the morning, after the flames had destroyed the two principal farades of the quay. The attention of his Majesty was particularly turned to the preservation of the Custom-House, which was filled with foreign goods, and threatened by the burning of loads of lumber which were piled on the quay. It was finally preserved by the efforts of the Governor of the Capital, under his Majesty directions.

The Emperor returned to his palace at 9 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by his staff and the Chancellor. The fire was found to have destroyed the two small islands lying between the quey, the streets of the Government warehouse, the Rue Bonne Poi and Rue Traversière de la Place Vallière, the island on which stood the Bonne Pharmacy, the Place Valliers and half of the two neighboring islets. Commerce has suffered a loss of 30,000,000 Haytien dollars in goods and buildings, about ninety houses having been destroyed. During this terrible night order reigned throughout the capital.

The supplement of the Revue de Commerce adds va-

rious details showing the energy and daring of his Majesty and his officers. The wife of M. Brono and a Government employee were burned to death. On the 11th of June the Emperor and Empress at-

tended mase, in honer of the Fête Dieu, with the attendant eplendors of military display, music, floral decorations, &c. The Moniteur of the 13th June publishes the new law recetablishing the tribunals of commerce, under

the name of Imperial Courts of Commerce. The or-ganization, jurisdiction and proceeding of these Courts are determined by the Code of Commerce, Act No. 4, and the law will go into operation from the law of October, 1857. Capt. Perry also reports having passed Inagua June 22, where he was informed by a pilot that sait was abundant, and selling at 10 cents per bushel. It is ex-

pected that the crops will amount to more than half a million of bushels. Salt is also plenty on Fortune Island. Saw, on the 23d, a herm. brig anchored there, showing American colors and nearly loaded.

We have dates from Bermuda to June 24. By The Bermudian of that date we learn that the yellow fever was raging at St. Thomas, and that one of the Royal mail steamers had lost 28 men by it.

At Barbadoes, the American engineer (Mr. Sackersdorff) employed by the Colony to remove a shoel at the entrance of the Carenage, so that vessels of a large draught might enter, had finished his work to the satisfaction of the local Government. Fifteen thousand pounds of powder were used in the blasting

The sugar crop had nearly closed. In Bridgetons, June 11, Sugar was quoted at \$8 50 \$7 100 fb, and Molasses at 62c. a gallon. Freights to England and Ire-and were from £2 to £2 10/, with no lack of tunnage. Barbadees was well stocked with American produce; Flour, \$7 75 P bbl.; Corn Meal, \$2 25 P bbl.; Corn, \$2 25 P bag: Pork, \$25 75 a \$26 for mess; Codfish,

13 50 ♥ quintal.

Demarara dates to June 9 mention that the annus. tax ordinance had been passed by the Legislature, and that the import duties continued the same as last year, but the tunpage duty had been reduced one baif.

Gold diggings had been discovered within the province of British Guiana. The spot is on the Yaruari River-upward of 600 people had reached the place. and it is said that the precious metal is in abundance at between five and six feet from the surface.

The Legislature of British Guiana has rejected the project of a submarine telegraph proposed by Captain Reasloff, on the ground that it was not perceptible what advantage the Colony would derive from it. There had been some fresh cases of cholera in the

vicinity of Berbice. We learn from Antigua, under date of June 6, that the sugar crop would fall short of the quantity of last year. The article was in great demand; price of su' gar, 32/ F cwt., and molasses 2/8 a gallon.

The total exportations of Spring crops in Bermuda, for the present year amount to 1,013,304 lb of oniose-33,026 barrels of potatoes, and 13,764 boxes of toma-toes, most of which went to the United States.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAS SHIP IN THE MERSET. On Monday night a mutiny troke out on board the American ship Varguard, at anchor in the Mersey, but was happily suppressed before bloodshed ensued. The master, Capt. Naughton, gave the following version of the affray: On Sunday morning the majority of the colored men refused to work, but being Sunday, they' were not coerced, or pressed to do so. At they' were not coerced, or pressed to do so. At 54 o'clock on Monday morning the second mate, John Hogg, went forward into the forecastle, and ordered the men out to work, but they refused. They did not assign any reason, but they said they would hold a consultation as to whether they would work or not, and that they would let the officers know the result. After breakfast, a deputation went forward to the mate and stated that they would go to work, and they accordingly did so. While engaged hoisting the anchor in the evening, from some cause or other they knocked off work again, when a scuffle ensued between them and the officers. The first and second mates represented to Capt. Naughton that many of the men were armed with knives and daggers, and that, in self-protection, they had to knack one of the foremost down.—William Wallentine. He was sent bleeding on the deck, having a large would on the left side of his head. It was said he was strack with stell knuckles by the first mate, while attempting to stab the second mate. The captain said it had been reported to him by some emigrants that the colored men had been heard to say they would, as soon as they get out to sea, throw the second mate and carpenter overboard, and they would then manage the captain and mate. The men give the following version: They say that all the crew, excepting officers and boys, were colored men, and that the whole number was 27. On Sunday morning about twelve were at the pump, while the rest were washing down the deck; the second mate came forward and ordered them to sing, in the most haughty way imaginable. One replied he could not sing, and the second mate threatened to divide the hands to haul on the chain. Soon afterward the carpenter, armed with a handspike, come and belayed a man. One of the colored men then called upon the rest to protect their shipmate, and they chased him aft. The second mate three shipmate, as they say, "killing" one of their shipmate, as they captain, who presented a pistol at him. This man and another soo 54 o'clock on Monday morning the second mate, John Hogg, went forward into the forecastle, and ordered